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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Louis M. Heidelberger Reed Smith LLP 2500 One Liberty Place Philadelphia, PA 19103-7301			NASH, LASHANYA RENEE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2153	

DATE MAILED: 12/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	09/881,671		CHERN, VINCENT	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	LaShanya R. Nash		2153	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 August 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Response to Amendments

This action is in response to an amendment filed August 29, 2005. Claims 1-18 are presented for further consideration.

Response to Amendments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-18 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In considering the Applicant's arguments the following factual remarks are noted:

- (I) Applicant contends that Qua fails to teach a connection to a first server prior to a recording step on a second server.
- (II) Applicant contends that Qua teaches away from connecting to a first server and selecting an option to send the audio file before connecting to a second server for recording the audio file.

In considering (I), Applicant contends that Qua fails to teach a connection to a first server prior to a recording step on a second server. However, Applicant fails to address Qua in combination with Gupte as applied by Examiner to show these aforementioned limitations. Examiner asserts, as stated in the previous Office Action (pages 3-4), Qua expressly discloses connecting to a first server (i.e. adjunct server) and second server (i.e. email server) so as to record and subsequently distribute audio files. Examiner additionally asserts that Gupte discloses first connecting to an email server (i.e. paragraphs [0014]-[0016]), so as to select an option to send an audio file to

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an email recipient (i.e. provide action menu) prior to the actual recording of the voice message (paragraph [0031]; Figure 5). Examiner asserts that the teachings of Gupte were cited so as to evidence that it was well known in the art at the time of invention, and therefore would have been an obvious modification to the method as disclosed by Qua to first connect to an email server to provide an option to send an audio message prior to the message being recorded. As a result, Examiner maintains rejections as set forth below in the Office Action.

In considering (II), Applicant contends that Qua teaches away from connecting to a first server and selecting an option to send the audio file before connecting to a second server for recording the audio file. Examiner respectfully disagrees. Applicant asserts that "If Qua were rearranged so as to be sequentially consistent with Claim 1, a decision to forward the audio note could not be created or acted upon by the audio note taking mechanism 129" (*Remarks* page 9). However, as addressed with discussing (I), Gupte expressly teaches first connecting to an email server for making a decision to forward an audio note before the audio note is recorded. Although Qua does not expressly disclose the exact configuration of Applicant's invention (i.e. a connection to a first server prior to a recording step on a second server), the reference also does not explicitly nor implicitly suggest that this aforementioned configuration would render the system inoperable. Therefore, Examiner asserts that Qua does not teach away from this configuration, as suggested by Applicant. As a result, Examiner maintains rejections as set forth below in the Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2,4-6,8-10,13-14, and 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Qua as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Gupte et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2001/0034225) hereinafter referred to as Gupte.

In reference to claim 1, Qua explicitly discloses a method for employing an audio note taking mechanism. The disclosed mechanism enables a user of a wireless device to store audio files (i.e. audio notes) and subsequently distribute them to other recipients over a wireless network via email (column 1, lines 40-49; Figure 1; and Figure 3). Qua discloses:

- A method for sending an audio file to an electronic mail (email) recipient over a wireless communications network from a user of a wireless communication device, (column 1, lines 40-49; column 2, lines 49-59) comprising:

- Communicatively connecting to a first server (i.e. adjunct server for audio note taking mechanism) over the wireless communications network, (column 3, lines 8-12 and column 4, lines 12-22);
- Selecting an option to send the audio file to the email recipient, (column 5, lines 46-52 and column 3, lines 59-66);
- Communicatively connecting to a second server (i.e. email server) over the wireless communications network, (column 2, line 49 to column 3, line 7 and Figure 1);
- Recording the audio file on the second server, (column 3, lines 22-26; column 4, lines 19-25; and column 4, lines 40-43); and
- Sending the audio file to the email recipient, (column 5, lines 52-62).

Although the audio note taking method disclosed by Qua explicitly shows the limitations regarding the steps of the claimed invention, the reference does not expressly disclose the aforementioned steps as sequentially consistent with the claimed invention (i.e. **FIRST** connecting first to email server). However, Qua discloses that “numerous modifications and alternative embodiments of the invention would be apparent to those skilled in the art...without departing from the spirit of the invention.”, (column 8, lines 14-22). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the sequence of the method disclosed by Qua, so as to first connect to an email server, as further evidenced by Gupte.

In an analogous art, Gupte discloses a method involving communicatively connecting to a **first** server (i.e. email server system) via a wireless device, in order to access email messages including audio file attachments, (paragraph [0014], lines 1-16; paragraph [0016], lines 1-6). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been so motivated to implement this modification so as to provide easy access to selected emails or other electronic communications via a wireless device (Gupte paragraph [0006], lines 6-10).

In reference to claim 18, Qua discloses a method for sending a voice message (i.e. audio note) to an electronic mail (email) recipient over a wireless communications network from a user of a wireless communication device, (column 1, lines 40-49; column 2, lines 49-59) comprising: selecting an option to send a voice message (i.e. audio note) to the email recipient, (column 5, lines 46-52 and column 3, lines 59-66); recording the voice message on an interactive voice response server (i.e. adjunct server for audio note taking mechanism), (column 3, lines 8-12 and column 4, lines 11-22); recording the voice message on an interactive voice response server, (column 3, lines 22-26; column 4, lines 19-25; and column 4, lines 40-43; column 6, lines 32-35; and column 6, line 64 to column 7, line 19); and sending the voice message in an attachment to an email to the email recipient, (column 5, lines 52-62).

Although the audio note taking method disclosed by Qua explicitly shows the aforementioned limitations regarding the steps of the claimed invention, the reference does not expressly disclose the aforementioned steps as sequentially consistent with

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the claimed invention (i.e. **FIRST** connecting first to email server). In addition, Qua does not disclose expressly dialing a phone number for communicatively connecting to an email server in a data packet connection over the wireless communication network.

However, Qua discloses that “numerous modifications and alternative embodiments of the invention would be apparent to those skilled in the art...without departing from the spirit of the invention” (column 8, lines 14-22). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the sequence of the method disclosed by Qua so as to first connect to an email server; and dialing a phone number for communicatively connecting to an email server, as further evidenced by Gupte.

In an analogous art, Gupte explicitly discloses a method for providing email messages, including audio file attachments, to a wireless communications device, (paragraph [0014], lines 1-16; paragraph [0016], lines 1-6). This method involves the user of a wireless device communicatively connecting to a **first** server (i.e. email server system) via employing the wireless device to dial a phone number to subsequently connect to the email server (i.e. email server system) (paragraph [0018], lines 1-11). Gupte further discloses establishing a data packet connection between the wireless device and the email server, for subsequent access to an email message (paragraph [0022], lines 1-23). This modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to extend the functionality of the audio note taking method to provide automatic access to the email server system with only a single

dialing action by the user, thereby increasing ease of use (Gupte paragraph [0017], lines 8-12).

In reference to claim 2, Qua and Gupte show the audio note taking method wherein communicatively connecting to a first server further comprises: dialing a phone number for connecting to the first server (i.e. email server system) using the wireless communication device, (Gupte paragraph [0018], lines 1-11 and Figure 1); and establishing a data packet connection (i.e. data channel) between the wireless communication device and the first server, (Gupte paragraph [0022], lines 1-8 and Figures 1-2).

In reference to claim 4, Qua and Gupte show the audio note taking method wherein the step of selecting an option to send the audio file further comprises: viewing a received email file on the wireless communication device, (Gupte paragraph [0005], lines 6-11); selecting an option to respond to the received email file, (Gupte paragraph [0031], lines 6-9); and selecting an option for attaching the audio file to the response to the received email file, (Gupte paragraph [0031], lines 9-11).

In reference to claim 5, Qua and Gupte show the audio note taking method wherein the step of communicatively connecting to a second server (i.e. adjunct server for audio note taking mechanism) further comprises: transmitting a signal to the second server indicating a pending connection with the wireless

communication device, (Qua column 3, lines 8-13 and column 3, lines 22-26) ;
terminating the connection with the first server, (Gupte [0023], lines 1 –5); and
establishing an audio connection between the wireless communication device and the
second server, (Qua column 4, lines 11-22 and column 6, lines 32-36).

In reference to claim 6, Qua and Gupte show the audio note taking method
wherein the step of transmitting a signal to the second server (i.e. adjunct server for
audio note taking mechanism) further comprises sending user identification information
(i.e. identification code) to the second server, (Qua column 6, lines 32-36).

In reference to claim 8, Qua and Gupte show the audio note taking method
wherein the step of recording the audio file further comprises: providing an audio input
through the wireless communication device, (Qua column 3, lines 22-26); and storing
the audio input as an audio file on the second server (i.e. adjunct server for audio note
taking mechanism, (Qua column 4, lines 40-43).

In reference to claim 9, Qua and Gupte show the audio note taking method
further comprises providing the user with at least one option, the option selected from
the group consisting of: re-recording the audio file, canceling the
recording, and sending the audio file to the email recipient, (Qua column 3, lines 59-66
and column 6, line 64 to column 7, line 19).

In reference to claim 10, Qua and Gupte show the audio note taking method wherein the step of sending the audio file to the email recipient further comprises: transmitting a signal (i.e. audio file) to the first server (i.e. email server) indicating that the audio file is ready to be sent; attaching the audio file to an electronic mail file; and sending the electronic mail file to the email recipient, (Qua column 5, lines 46-64 and Figure 3).

In reference to claim 13, Qua and Gupte show the audio note taking method wherein the first server (i.e. email server system) comprises an email server, (Gupte paragraph [0016], lines 1-13 and Figure 1).

In reference to claim 14, Qua and Gupte show the audio note taking method wherein the second server (i.e. adjunct server for audio note taking mechanism) comprises an interactive voice response server, ((column 3, lines 22-26; column 4, lines 19-25; and column 4, lines 40-43; column 6, lines 32-35; and column 6, line 64 to column 7, line 19).

In reference to claim 16, Qua and Gupte show the audio note taking method wherein the audio file comprises a .wav file, (Gupte paragraph [0016], lines 4-6 and paragraph [0031], lines 6-12).

In reference to claim 17, Qua and Gupte show the audio note taking method wherein the step of sending the audio file to the email recipient comprises the step of sending a hyperlink (i.e. pointer or URL) to the audio file stored on the second server (i.e. adjunct server for audio note taking mechanism), (Gupte paragraph [0033], lines 7-13 and Qua column 3, lines 59-66).

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Qua and Gupte as applied to the claims above, and further in view Oakes et al. (US Patent 6,205,342), hereinafter referred to as Oakes.

In reference to claim 3, Qua and Gupte teach the audio note taking method wherein the step of selecting an option to send the audio file further comprises the step of selecting an option for attaching the audio file an email file, (Qua column 5, lines 46-52 and column 3, lines 59-66). However the references fail to teach expressly selecting an option for composing a new email file. Nonetheless, this limitation was well known in the art at the time of the invention, as further evidenced by Oakes. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the advantages to implementing this modification.

In an analogous art, Oakes teaches a user of a wireless device (i.e. cellular phone) entering a message creation mode in order to compose an initial email file (i.e. text message), (column 3,line 63 to column 4,line 12 and Figure 4). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been so motivated to accordingly modify the audio note

method so as to increase the ease of generating email files (i.e. text message) for wireless device users, thereby increasing convenience (Oakes column 1, lines 6-10).

Claims 7, and 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Qua and Gupte as applied to the claims above, and further in view Gibson et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0016174), hereinafter referred to as Gibson.

In reference to claim 7, Qua and Gupte disclose the audio note taking method that comprises disconnecting from the first server (i.e. email server system) (Gupte paragraph [0023], lines 1-5). However, the references fail to disclose storing a set of state information on the wireless communication device, the state information comprising a status of an interaction between the wireless communication device and the first server for allowing the wireless communication device to return to the same state in the first server that existed prior to the step of terminating the connection. Nonetheless, one of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the advantages associated with implementing this modification to the audio note taking method, as further evidenced by Gibson.

In an analogous art, Gibson discloses a method involving web-enabled wireless devices switching between an Internet connection and telephone connection at the request of the user, (paragraph [0053], lines 1-10 and Figure 5). Gibson further discloses interruption processing that saves state information (i.e. base address) of the original connection on the wireless device in order to re-establishes communication to

the associated entity, (paragraph [0053], lines 11-21). The aforementioned modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to provide a mechanism for switching back and forth between voice communication and data communication to users of wireless devices, thereby increasing convenience (Gibson paragraph [0035], lines 1-5).

In reference to claim 11, Qua and Gupte teach the audio note taking method comprises disconnecting from the first server (i.e. email server system) (Gupte paragraph [0023], lines 1-5). However, the references fail to teach expressly reconnecting to the first server (i.e. email server system). Nonetheless, one of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the advantages associated with this modification to the audio note taking method, as further evidenced by Gibson.

In an analogous art, Gibson teaches a method involving web-enabled wireless devices reconnecting access to voice communication and data communication such as the Internet, in order to directly access web content by using a telephone number format (paragraph [0014], lines 1-11; paragraph [0035], lines 1-5, and paragraph [0023], lines 1-7). This modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to provide an efficient mechanism for selecting between voice and data modes to users of wireless devices (i.e. wireless phones), (Gibson paragraph [0035], lines 1-5).

In reference to claim 12 Qua, Gupte, and Gibson show the audio note taking method wherein the step of reconnecting to the first server comprises: providing the user with a plurality of options selected from the group consisting of: listening to a second audio file stored on the second server, and reconnecting to the first server (i.e. email server system), (Qua column 7, lines 1-17; column 6, lines 32-35; Gibson paragraph [0036], lines 5-17; and Figure 3).

Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Qua and Gupte as applied to the claims above, and further in view Segur (US Patent 6,212,550), hereinafter referred to as Segur.

In reference to claim 15, Qua and Gupte show the audio note taking method involving connecting to a first server (i.e. email server system) and a second server (i.e. adjunct server for audio note taking mechanism). However, the references do not show a method wherein the first and second servers are connected by common platform means. Nonetheless, this modification would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, as further evidenced by Segur.

Segur discloses a multi-format communications client-server that subsequently combines audio file storage and email distribution on a common platform, (column 1, lines 58-65; column 2, lines 27-55, and Figure 2). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been so motivated to accordingly modify the audio note taking method so as to access one centralized server, thereby decreasing time associated with accessing multiple message sources (Segur column 1, lines 58-65 and column 1, lines 24-27).

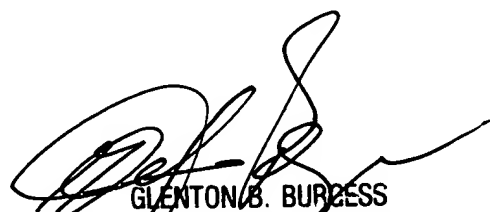
Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LaShanya Nash whose telephone number is (571) 272-3957. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on (571) 272-3949. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 746-7239. Any inquiry of a general nature relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

LaShanya Nash
Art Unit 2153
December 7, 2005



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